

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:31:01 ON 31 MAR 2000)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, HCAPLUS, LIFESCI, SCISEARCH, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, BIOBUSINESS, BIOTECHDS, PHIN, PHIC, DRUGNL' ENTERED AT 10:31:37 ON 31 MAR 2000

L1 832 S FODSTAD O?/AU  
L2 0 S KVALBEIM G?/AU  
L3 16275 S WANG M?/AU  
L4 21 S ENGEBRATEN O?/AU  
L5 41 S JUELL S?/AU  
L6 2 S L1 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5  
L7 1 DUP REMOV L6 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)  
L8 104310 S (CARCINOM? OR CANCER? OR MALIGANT?) (15A) (KILL? OR DESTROY?  
OR  
L9 1485 S (CD34 OR CD 34) (15A) (KILL? OR DESTROY? OR INHIBIT?)  
L10 412 S (EARLY OR IMMATURE) (5A) (PROGENITOR?) (15A) (KILL? OR DESTROY?  
O  
L11 5574 S MUC1 OR MUC  
L12 2194 S EGPT OR EPG  
L13 348 S GA7332 OR GA733  
L14 186 S L8 AND L11  
L15 12384 S IMMUNOTOXIN? OR IMMUNO TOXIN  
L16 3 S L8 AND L11 AND L15  
L17 0 S L8 AND L12 AND L15  
L18 1 S L8 AND L13 AND L15  
L19 4 S (L8 OR L9 OR L10) AND (L11 OR L12 OR L13) AND L15  
L20 386 S (L8 OR L9 OR L10) AND (MOC31 OR MOC 31 OR BM OR BM&)  
L21 0 S L19 AND L20  
L22 4 DUP REMOV L19 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:45:09 ON 31 MAR 2000

L23 6806 S (CARCINOM? OR CANCER? OR MALIGANT?) (15A) (KILL? OR DESTROY?  
OR  
L24 38 S (CD34 OR CD 34) (15A) (KILL? OR DESTROY? OR INHIBIT?)  
L25 29 S (EARLY OR IMMATURE) (5A) (PROGENITOR?) (15A) (KILL? OR DESTROY?  
O  
L26 163 S MUC1 OR MUC  
L27 367 S EGP2 OR EGP OR EPG  
L28 13 S GA7332 OR GA733  
L29 40 S (L23 OR L24 OR L25) AND (L26 OR L27 OR L28)  
L30 11 S (L23 OR L24 OR L25) AND (L26 OR L27 OR L28) AND (IMMUNO

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, HCAPLUS, LIFESCI, SCISEARCH, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, BIOBUSINESS, BIOTECHDS, PHIN, PHIC, DRUGNL' ENTERED AT 10:48:14 ON 31 MAR 2000

L31 956 S EGO2 OR EGP  
L32 964 S EGP2 OR EGP  
L33 2 S (L8 OR L9 OR L10) AND L32 AND L15  
L34 1 S L33 NOT L19

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, HCAPLUS, LIFESCI, SCISEARCH, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, BIOBUSINESS, BIOTECHDS, PHIN, PHIC, DRUGNL' ENTERED AT 10:50:21 ON 31 MAR 2000

=&gt; d bib abs

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 1  
 AN 1997:623061 HCAPLUS  
 DN 127:283398  
 TI Method of killing target cells in harvested cell populations with one or more immunotoxins  
 IN **Fodstad, Oystein**; Kvalheim, Gunnar; **Juell, Siri**;  
**Wang, Meng Yu**; **Engebraten, Olav**  
 PA Fodstad, Oystein, Norway; Kvalheim, Gunnar; Juell, Siri; Wang, Meng Yu; Engebraten, Olav  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9733611	A1	19970918	WO 1997-NO74	19970312
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	CA 2248620	AA	19970918	CA 1997-2248620	19970312
	AU 9725229	A1	19971001	AU 1997-25229	19970312
	AU 710184	B2	19990916		
	CN 1218411	A	19990602	CN 1997-194599	19970312
	BR 9708049	A	19990727	BR 1997-8049	19970312
	EP 954329	A1	19991110	EP 1997-916665	19970312
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			
	NO 9804175	A	19980910	NO 1998-4175	19980910
PRAI	NO 1996-1031		19960313		
	WO 1997-NO74		19970312		

AB Unwanted malignant target cells in a cell population are killed by exposing the cell population in vitro or in vivo to a synergistic combination of .gtoreq.2 immunotoxins which selectively kill malignant cells. The cell population comprises an autologous stem cell transplant of nucleated cells harvested from peripheral blood of cancer patients, or CD34+ or similar early progenitor cells selected from these nucleated cells or from bone marrow aspirates. The immunotoxins comprise .gtoreq.2 antibodies conjugated with bacterial toxins, the antibodies being directed to target cell-assocd. antigens, and are not toxic to normal progenitor cells. Thus, antibodies to MUC1 (a mucin antigen found mainly on breast cancer cells) and to EGP2 (another breast cancer cell antigen) were both conjugated with Pseudomonas exotoxin A via a thioether bond formed with sulfosuccinimidyl-4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylate. A mixt.

of these antibody-toxin conjugates was incubated with PM1 human breast cancer cells in the presence of CD34+ peripheral blood stem cells

Searched by John Dantzman 308-4488

(mobilized in non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients by pretreatment with chemotherapy and G-CSF). All clonogenic tumor cells were killed within  
60 min.

=> d 1-4 bib abs

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE  
AN 1998324276 MEDLINE  
DN 98324276  
TI Effective adoptive immunotherapy by T-LAK cells retargeted with bacterial superantigen-conjugated antibody to **MUC1** in xenografted severe combined immunodeficient mice.  
AU Shinoda M; Kudo T; Suzuki M; Katayose Y; Sakurai N; Saeki H; Kodama H; Fukuhara K; Imai K; Hinoda Y; Matsuno S  
CS First Department of Surgery, Tohoku University School of Medicine, Sendai, Japan.  
SO CANCER RESEARCH, (1998 Jul 1) 58 (13) 2838-43.  
Journal code: CNF. ISSN: 0008-5472.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
EM 199809  
EW 19980904  
AB To reinforce cytotoxic activity and the targeting ability of lymphokine-activated **killer** cells with a T-cell phenotype (T-LAK) for adoptive immunotherapy against human bile duct **carcinoma** (BDC), staphylococcal enterotoxin A (SEA) was conjugated chemically with MUSE11 monoclonal antibody (MUSE11 mAb), directed to the **MUC1** antigen, using N-succinimidyl 3-(2-pyridyldithio) propionate and 2-iminothiolane HCl. Both SEA-conjugated MUSE11 mAb (SEA-MUSE11) and the F(ab')<sub>2</sub> of MUSE11 mAb (SEA-F(ab')<sub>2</sub>) showed significant enhancement of T-LAK cell tumor neutralization for **MUC1** positive-target tumor cells, even with a concentration of 0.01 microg/ml at an E:T ratio of 5:1 in vitro. In this in vitro test, **MUC1**-positive BDC cells were observed to attach to surrounding T-LAK cells in the presence of SEA-MUSE11 or SEA-F(ab')<sub>2</sub>. Remarkable tumor growth inhibition was observed in BDC-grafted severe combined immunodeficient mice to which 2 x 10<sup>7</sup> T-LAK cells preincubated with 2 microg of SEA-MUSE11 or SEA-F(ab')<sub>2</sub>, together with recombinant interleukin 2 (500 IU), were administered i.v. for 4 consecutive days, when tumor size was 5 mm in diameter. These results point to a promising adoptive immunotherapy for patients with BDC.

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
AN 1999:223854 HCAPLUS  
DN 130:266043  
TI The immunology and immunotherapy of breast cancer: an update  
AU Hadden, J. W.  
CS Division of Immunopharmacology, Department of Internal Medicine, University of South Florida College of Medicine, Tampa, FL, USA  
SO Int. J. Immunopharmacol. (1999), 21(2), 79-101  
CODEN: IJIMDS; ISSN: 0192-0561  
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.  
DT Journal; General Review  
LA English  
AB A review with many refs. Adenocarcinomas of the breast behave clin. and epidemiol. in ways that show host resistance factors are important for  
Searched by John Dantzman 308-4488

outcome in addn. to grade and stage of malignancy. Immune reactivity to autologous tumors is indicated by the general presence of lymphoid infiltration (LI) and regional lymph node changes; however, these changes predict favorable outcome only in non-metastatic disease. LI is characterized by CD4+ and CD8+ tumor infiltrating lymphocytes reflecting latent cell-mediated immunity (CMI). CMI and humoral immune reactivity have been demonstrated to autologous tumor and a variety of tumor-assocd. antigens (TAA) have been implicated including CEA, HER-2/neu, MAGE-1,

p53,

T/Tn and **MUC-1**. Immune incompetence involving CMI is progressive with the stage of breast cancer and is prognostically significant. Immunotherapy of several types has been designed to address this immunodeficiency and the TAAs involved. Animal models have employed drug therapy, cytokine transfection, vaccines with autologous tumor, cytokines like interferon alpha (IFN-.alpha.) and interleukin-2 (IL-2), TAA tumor vaccines, and **immunotoxins** with evidence of tumor regression by immunol. means. Immunotherapy of human breast cancer is a rapidly growing exptl. area. Pos. results have been obtained with

natural

IFN and interleukins, particularly in combination strategies (but not with

with

not

high dose recombinant IFN or IL-2), with autologous tumor vaccine (but

yet with transfected autologous tumor); with a mucin carbohydrate vaccine (Theratope) in a combination strategy (but not with mucin core antigen) and with several **immunotoxins**. Combination strategies involving immunorestoration, contrasuppression, adjuvant, and **immunotoxins** are suggested for the future.

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1998:774288 HCAPLUS

DN 130:13220

TI Antitumor activity of monoclonal antibody BR110

IN Hellstrom, Karl Erik; Hellstrom, Ingegerd; Garrigues, Ursula; McAndrew, Stephen; Marquardt, Hans

PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA

SO U.S., 17 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5840854	A	19981124	US 1996-726528	19961007
AB	The authors disclose the BR110 monoclonal antibody which recognizes and binds the <b>GA733-1</b> antigen. Using the BR110 antibody, expression of the <b>GA733-1</b> antigen was shown in breast, colon, lung and ovarian carcinoma tissue and cell lines. As a pseudomonal exotoxin A <b>immunotoxin</b> , in vitro antitumor activity was demonstrated.				

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1997:623061 HCAPLUS

DN 127:283398

TI Method of killing target cells in harvested cell populations with one or more **immunotoxins**

IN Fodstad, Oystein; Kvalheim, Gunnar; Juell, Siri; Wang, Meng Yu; Engebraten, Olav

Searched by John Dantzman

308-4488

PA Fodstad, Oystein, Norway; Kvalheim, Gunnar; Juell, Siri; Wang, Meng Yu;  
 Engebraten, Olav  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9733611	A1	19970918	WO 1997-NO74	19970312
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	CA 2248620	AA	19970918	CA 1997-2248620	19970312
	AU 9725229	A1	19971001	AU 1997-25229	19970312
	AU 710184	B2	19990916		
	CN 1218411	A	19990602	CN 1997-194599	19970312
	BR 9708049	A	19990727	BR 1997-8049	19970312
	EP 954329	A1	19991110	EP 1997-916665	19970312
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			
	NO 9804175	A	19980910	NO 1998-4175	19980910
PRAI	NO 1996-1031		19960313		
	WO 1997-NO74		19970312		
AB	Unwanted malignant target cells in a cell population are killed by exposing the cell population in vitro or in vivo to a synergistic combination of .gtoreq.2 <b>immunotoxins</b> which selectively kill malignant cells. The cell population comprises an autologous stem cell transplant of nucleated cells harvested from peripheral blood of cancer patients, or CD34+ or similar early progenitor cells selected from these nucleated cells or from bone marrow aspirates. The <b>immunotoxins</b> comprise .gtoreq.2 antibodies conjugated with bacterial toxins, the antibodies being directed to target cell-assocd. antigens, and are not toxic to normal progenitor cells. Thus, antibodies to <b>MUC1</b> (a mucin antigen found mainly on breast cancer cells) and to EGP2 (another breast cancer cell antigen) were both conjugated with Pseudomonas exotoxin A via a thioether bond formed with sulfosuccinimidyl-4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylate. A mixt. of these antibody-toxin conjugates was incubated with PM1 human breast cancer cells in the presence of CD34+ peripheral blood stem cells (mobilized in non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients by pretreatment with chemotherapy and G-CSF). All clonogenic tumor cells were killed within 60 min.				

=> d 1-11 bib abs

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 11 USPATFULL  
AN 2000:31029 USPATFULL  
TI Kits and methods for the specific coagulation of vasculature  
IN Thorpe, Philip E., Dallas, TX, United States  
Edgington, Thomas S., La Jolla, CA, United States  
PA The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, United States (U.S.  
corporation)  
Board of Regents, The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United  
States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6036955 20000314  
AI US 1995-479727 19950607 (8)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-273567, filed on 11 Jul 1994,  
now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1994-205330, filed on 2 Mar 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of  
Ser.  
No. US 1992-846349, filed on 5 Mar 1992, now abandoned  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Bansal, Geetha P.  
LREP Arnold, White & Durkee, L.L.P.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 102  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,50  
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 7366  
AB Disclosed are various compositions and methods for use in achieving  
specific blood coagulation. This is exemplified by the specific in vivo  
coagulation of tumor vasculature, causing tumor regression, through the  
site-specific delivery of a coagulant using a bispecific antibody.

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 11 USPATFULL  
AN 1999:166596 USPATFULL  
TI Methods for the specific coagulation of vasculature  
IN Thorpe, Philip E., Dallas, TX, United States  
Edgington, Thomas S., La Jolla, CA, United States  
PA Board of Regents, The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United  
States (U.S. corporation)  
The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, United States (U.S.  
corporation)  
PI US 6004555 19991221  
AI US 1995-487427 19950607 (8)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-273567, filed on 11 Jul 1994,  
now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1994-205330, filed on 2 Mar 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of  
Ser.  
No. US 1992-846349, filed on 5 Mar 1992, now abandoned  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Eyler, Yvonne  
LREP Arnold, White & Durkee, P.C.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 87  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 7393  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
AB Disclosed are various compositions and methods for use in achieving  
Searched by John Dantzman 308-4488

specific blood coagulation. This is exemplified by the specific in vivo coagulation of tumor vasculature, causing tumor regression, through the site-specific delivery of a coagulant using a bispecific antibody.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 11 USPATFULL  
AN 1999:99750 USPATFULL  
TI Growth factor receptor antibodies  
IN Wels, Winfried S., Emmendingen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Schmidt, Mathias, Freiburg, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Vakalopoulou, Evangelia, Berlin, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Schneider, Douglas W, Lafayette, CA, United States  
PA Schering Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin, Germany, Federal Republic of  
(non-U.S. corporation)  
PI US 5942602 19990824  
AI US 1997-800198 19970213 (8)  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Scheiner, Toni R.  
LREP Millen, White, Zelano & Branigan, P.C.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 25  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 23 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 1184

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is related to single and double chain antibodies to EGF receptor. The invention also relates to toxin conjugates of such antibodies. These antibodies are useful for treating and diagnosing the status of pathological conditions such as cancer and cellular hyper proliferation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 11 USPATFULL  
AN 1999:27746 USPATFULL  
TI Tissue factor compositions and ligands for the specific coagulation of vasculature  
IN Thorpe, Philip E., Dallas, TX, United States  
Edgington, Thomas S., La Jolla, CA, United States  
PA The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
Board of Regents, The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 5877289 19990302  
AI US 1995-479733 19950607 (8)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-273567, filed on 11 Jul 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-205330, filed on 2 Mar 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5855866 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-846349, filed on 5 Mar 1992  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Bansal, Geetha P.  
LREP Arnold White & Durkee L.L.P.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 100  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 7148

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

Searched by John Dantzman

308-4488

AB Disclosed are various compositions and methods for use in achieving specific blood coagulation. This is exemplified by the specific in vivo coagulation of tumor vasculature, causing tumor regression, through the site-specific delivery of a coagulant using a bispecific antibody.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 11 USPATFULL

AN 1998:153859 USPATFULL

TI Methods for reducing tumor cell growth by using antibodies with broad tumor reactivity and limited normal tissue reactivity

IN Pastan, Ira, Potomac, MD, United States

Willingham, Mark C., Summerville, SC, United States

PA The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)

PI US 5846535 19981208

AI US 1995-467959 19950606 (8)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-363203, filed on 22 Dec 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5612032, issued on 18 Mar 1997 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1993-51133, filed on 22 Apr 1993, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-596289, filed on 12 Oct 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5242813

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Eisenschenk, Frank C.

LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 10

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 610

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The subject invention relates to methods for reducing tumor cell growth in a mammal by administering compositions which include an antibody having the binding specificity of a monoclonal antibody selected from the group comprising one of those referred to as B1, B3 or B5

conjugated

to a toxin, radionuclide or drug.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 6 OF 11 USPATFULL

AN 1998:147567 USPATFULL

TI Monoclonal antibody BR110 and uses thereof

IN Hellstrom, Karl Erik, Seattle, WA, United States

Hellstrom, Ingegerd, Seattle, WA, United States

Garrigues, Ursula, Bainbridge Island, WA, United States

McAndrew, Stephen, Newtown, PA, United States

Marquardt, Hans, Mercer Island, WA, United States

PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5840854 19981124

AI US 1996-726528 19961007 (8)

PRAI US 1995-5641 19951019 (60)

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Huff, Sheela; Assistant Examiner: Reeves, Julie E.

LREP Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter, & Schmidt

CLMN Number of Claims: 22

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

Searched by John Dantzman

308-4488

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1458

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides internalizing ligands (i.e., BR110 ligands) which specifically recognize and bind the BR110 antigen. After binding the antigen, the ligand and antigen form a complex. As a complex, the antigen can be detected using well known and developed methods and commercial systems.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 7 OF 11 USPATFULL

AN 1998:122074 USPATFULL

TI Monoclonal antibodies and conjugates thereof useful for the treatment of

cancer

IN Willingham, Mark C., Bethesda, MD, United States

Chang, Kai, Silver Spring, MD, United States

Pastan, Ira, Potomac, MD, United States

PA The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)

PI US 5817313 19981006

AI US 1996-629053 19960408 (8)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-239101, filed on 6 May 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5525337 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1992-977727, filed on 16 Nov 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5320956 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-596291, filed on 12 Oct 1990, now abandoned

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Eisenschenk, Frank C.

LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 4

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 668

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides a novel treatment of cancer using a monoclonal antibody that recognizes cell surface antigens present on a number of tumor cells, including ovarian, esophageal and cervical carcinomas. A preferred monoclonal antibody is secreted by a hybridoma deposited with the ATCC and has Accession NO. HB 10570.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 8 OF 11 USPATFULL

AN 97:22630 USPATFULL

TI Method for identifying tumor cells in cell cycle arrest

IN Uhr, Jonathan W., Dallas, TX, United States

Vitetta, Ellen S., Dallas, TX, United States

Picker, Louis J., Dallas, TX, United States

Scheuermann, Richard H., Carrollton, TX, United States

PA Board of Regents, The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5612185 19970318

AI US 1994-306525 19940915 (8)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-967072, filed on 14 Oct 1992, now

Searched by John Dantzman 308-4488

abandoned  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Housel, James C.; Assistant Examiner: Tanigawa, Gary  
LREP Arnold, White & Durkee  
CLMN Number of Claims: 8  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 2272  
AB Disclosed are methods for the identification and characterization of tumor cell types present within malignant populations, and novel methods of cancer treatment. Tumor cells in cell cycle arrest have been identified, purified and characterized according to their size, altered morphology, surface phenotype and expression of oncogenes. Tumor cell cycle arrest can be induced in mice lacking an immune system solely upon administration of anti-idiotypic antibodies. Methods of manipulating specific signals from the cell surface to alter the malignant phenotype of transformed cells are disclosed, as are methods for either eliminating or specifically maintaining tumor cells in cell cycle arrest.

L30 ANSWER 9 OF 11 USPATFULL  
AN 97:22479 USPATFULL  
TI Method for diagnosing tumors using mouse monoclonal antibodies  
IN Pastan, Ira, Potomac, MD, United States  
Willingham, Mark C., Bethesda, MD, United States  
PA The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)  
PI US 5612032 19970318  
AI US 1994-363203 19941222 (8)  
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-51133, filed on 22 Apr 1993, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-596289, filed on 12 Oct 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5242813  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Adams, Donald E.  
LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP  
CLMN Number of Claims: 3  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 597  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
AB The subject invention relates to monoclonal antibodies and uses thereof.  
In particular, the invention relates to three monoclonal antibodies, referred to as B1, B3, and B5, which are useful in the treatment and diagnosis of many forms of cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 10 OF 11 USPATFULL  
AN 96:50641 USPATFULL  
TI Monoclonal antibody binding cell surface antigens for diagnosing cancer  
IN Willingham, Mark C., Bethesda, MD, United States  
Chang, Kai, Silver Spring, MD, United States  
Pastan, Ira, Potomac, MD, United States  
Searched by John Dantzman 308-4488

PA The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)  
PI US 5525337 19960611  
AI US 1994-239101 19940506 (8)  
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1992-977727, filed on 16 Nov 1992, now patented,  
Pat. No. US 5320956, issued on 14 Jun 1994 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-596291, filed on 12 Oct 1990, now abandoned  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Adams, Donald E.  
LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew  
CLMN Number of Claims: 8  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 716

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Monoclonal antibody K1 binds to an epitope on the surface of cells of some human tumors, but not to many important normal tissues. Unlike similar antigenic sites such as CA125, this epitope is not shed into the plasma of patients with mesothelioma, e.g. with ovarian cancer. Since the K1 monoclonal antibody is therefore not neutralized by circulating antigen immediately upon injection into the bloodstream, and since K1 allows efficient entry of coupled toxins into cells, the K1 monoclonal antibody can be used in the diagnosis of mesotheliomas.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 11 OF 11 USPATFULL  
AN 93:74195 USPATFULL  
TI Mouse monoclonal antibodies specific for normal primate tissue, malignant human cultural cell lines human tumors  
IN Pastan, Ira, Potomac, MD, United States  
Willingham, Mark C., Bethesda, MD, United States  
PA The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD, United States (U.S. government)  
PI US 5242813 19930907  
AI US 1990-596289 19901012 (7)  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lacey, David L.; Assistant Examiner: Adams, Donald E.  
LREP Townsend and Townsend Khourie and Crew  
CLMN Number of Claims: 8  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 569

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The subject invention relates to monoclonal antibodies and uses thereof.  
In particular, the invention relates to three monoclonal antibodies, referred to as B1, B3, and B5, which are useful in the treatment and diagnosis of many forms of cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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AND TRY AGAIN, OR ENTER '?' FOR MORE INFORMATION.
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L34 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1997:295136 HCAPLUS

DN 126:325057

TI A novel **immunotoxin** recognizing the epithelial glycoprotein-2 has potent antitumoral activity on chemotherapy-resistant lung cancer

AU Zimmermann, Sandra; Wels, Winfried; Froesch, Barbara A.; Gerstmayer, Bernd; Stahel, Rolf A.; Zangemeister-Wittke, Uwe

CS Div. Oncol., Univ. Hosp., Zurich, 8044, Switz.

SO Cancer Immunol. Immunother. (1997), 44(1), 1-9

CODEN: CIIMDN; ISSN: 0340-7004

PB Springer

DT Journal

LA English

AB Resistance to chemotherapy is a major cause for failure in the treatment of lung cancer. Compared to conventional cytotoxic drugs, **immunotoxins** act by different mechanisms and thus might be promising for the treatment of chemoresistant cancer. The monoclonal antibody MOC31 recognizes the epithelial glycoprotein-2 (**EGP-2**), a cell-surface antigen assocd. with small-cell lung cancer (SCLC) and a major fraction of lung adenocarcinomas. An **immunotoxin** composed of MOC31 and a recombinant form of Pseudomonas exotoxin A lacking the cell-binding domain (ETA252-613) was prepd., and its effect on lung cancer

cell lines examd. MOC31-ETA252-613 was selectively cytotoxic to **EGP-2**-pos. SCLC and adenocarcinoma cell lines inhibiting proliferation by 50% at concns. ranging from 0.01 nM to 0.3 nM.

Moreover,

the **immunotoxin** reduced the no. of clonogenic tumor cells from cultures by factors of 104 and 105 during a 24-h and a 3-wk exposure

resp.

In athymic mice, the **immunotoxin**, which revealed a serum half-life of approx. 4 h, caused substantial regression of small (40 mm<sup>3</sup>) chemoresistant tumor xenografts and significantly delayed the growth of larger tumors (120 mm<sup>3</sup>). This finding indicates that MOC31-ETA252-613

may

be useful for the treatment of lung cancer in the setting of chemoresistant minimal residual disease.